



T H E
Caledonian Mercury,

B E I N G

A short Account of all the most considerable News
Foreign and Domestic.

Edinburgh, Munday July 8, 1723.

From the Evening Post, July 2.

Since our last arrived one Mail from France.

Turin, June 16.

A Certain Portuguese Gentleman, who arrived here lately, having waited on their Majesties, and also upon the Dutchess Dowager of Savoy; that has occasioned a Report, that a Marriage is in Agitation between the Prince of Piedmont, and the Princess of Portugal, for which Purpose an Extraordinary Ambassador from that Crown, will shortly come hither.

Petersburg, June 11. On the 6th Instant was launch'd here, a Man of War of 52 Guns, which is to sail out this Year with the Fleet. Our Emperor went the 8th, with all the Yachts, Shallops, and other small Vessels, to Slenterburg, to fetch hither in a triumphant Manner, the first Ship that ever was built in this Country, fit for the Sea, whereby his Majesty was encouraged, to build other Merchant Ships, and afterwards Men of War. Yesterday his Majesty returned with the said Vessel, with Kettle Drums, Trumpets, and other Instruments of Musick, and was welcomed with all the Artillery of the Castle, Admiralty, and of all the Ships in the River. That same Ship is to be carried sometime hence with much Pomp to Cronslot. Their Majesties with the whole Court and foreign Ministers, designing to attend on that Occasion, and see the Fleet which lies there, ready to put to Sea with his Majesty on Board, then her Imperial Majesty, with the Nobility and foreign Ministers will return hither.

Cassel, June 22. Advices from Strasburg of the 10th Instant relate, That Stanislaus is expected there, having leave from the French Court, to reside for a while in that City. These Letters add, That the Reform which was to be made this Month amongst the Troops in Alsatia, Franche Comte, and Burgundy, is put off till September next, and may perhaps be quite laid aside.

This Day at Noon S. S. Stock was 102, 1 qr. Bank 118. India Books shut. African Books shut. York Buildings 9, 1 half.

From

But where there is none on the one Side, but all on the other Side who appear, and that give direct positive Evidence, can your Lordships deliberate a Moment for the Reason of giving your Judgement, which ought always, in doubtful Cases, to lean to the doubtful Side; and so taking this Point as it stands, and, if it be so, there is an End of the whole Matter? For all other Insinuations, feigned Names, and obscure Passages in the Letters, depending upon this, must fall together.

As to the other Part of the Accusation, when it is said, the Letter to *Jackson* was a Letter to the Pretender, I have nothing to do with it; he that wrote the Letter, when known, will best be able, and most concerned, to disprove it.

Since this Objection carries a very odd Sound, I shall briefly shew your Lordships how that stands. *Jackson*, in a Cypher of *Plunket's*, is said to denote the Pretender; therefore in a Letter, supposed to be dictated by him, and put into Letters (Cyphers) by *Plunket*, consisting of One hundred and fifty Names, of which not one is used in any of the Letters attributed to Mr. *Kelly*, three or four of these Names are used by Persons supposed to have writ to Mr. *Kelly* from Abroad, but not one of them is used by him; nor doth *Jackson* ever, in his Part of the Correspondence, stand for the Pretender; but he is always under other Appellations; nay *Plunket* himself, in all his Letters writ in decyphered Names, never styles the Pretender *Jackson*, but either *Joseph* or *Jepson*.—Why should a Name, used in *Kelly's* Correspondence, be explained by *Plunket's* Cypher, when *Kelly* appears to be no ways acquainted with him, and *Plunket* himself did never dictate to him? I forbear Repetition; I only add, that, in this Case, there is nothing that may not be proved.

The Letter to *Dubois* there is little said of, because there is no use made of it; it is charged in the Report as a Letter which I had received from Abroad. The Tables are now turned, and I my self designed to have sent this Letter to a feigned Correspondent, but kept it among my Papers under my Seal. For what End? The Letter it self is an arrant Delusion; Why? To furnish Proof, which is much wanted, of my receiving Letters that were directed *Jones* and *Wington*; and it is very strange I, who am represented as being so very cautious, should be so negligent in this, and preserve something that is of no Use, and yet might hurt me so much when discovered.

It is absurd to think, that I should by that Means mention the Name of my Correspondent, and mention the Name of *Johnson*, which the Committee of the Lower-House observe was constantly with me.

I know not what farther can be said for this Matter, till the Council have further explain'd it, and shew'd what use they make of this Letter, which hath given your Lordships so much Trouble, and which I own I do not comprehend.

Here is still a Fifth Letter, which I have acknowledged to be my Hand; that which was taken on my Servant. Mr. *Reeves's* hath made some Observations on it; I have taken Minutes of them, and I think they are those: He observes, That the Bishop doth not in his Letter insist on his Innocence in general, but considers only what Evidence doth affect him.

It comes out at last for whom my Letter was designed, and I think that an Answer to Mr. *Reeves's* Observations and I shall explain it no further. He observes, Tho' I clear my self from the Knowledge of *Layer*, *Neynoe*, &c. there I say nothing of *Kelly*.

The Gentleman I designed the Letter for, knows it was in Answer to one wrote to me about *Layer*, and will swear it himself, if there was Room for it.

The Third Observation is, where speaking of my self, I say, if I cannot ward the Blow, I must be a Prisoner for some Years without Remedy; from which he was to infer, not in that Good-natured Way he generally did, my Meaning must be, That I was conscious of Guilt.

I apprehended, an Impeachment would have been lodged and never prosecuted, as in the Case of my Lord *Danby* and the Earl of *Oxford*, and there I should have lien without Trial, and without Bread.

The

The Second Article of my Charge, is the two Letters from *Marr* and *Dillon*, under the feigned Names of *Mosfield* and *Digby*, which were intercepted.

One of these they have dropt.

That I received them, is not pretended; both Letters tho' copied, with out a criminal Expression or Word of Business in either of them; they would have affected me in some Degree, if received by me, and I was the Person as is supposed, to have writ the Letters to which they are Answers. That I used to have any Correspondence, is that proved? Is not one and the same necessary in order to ascertain the Charge?

Any Man that pleases may write to me, and take those Names upon him; I am not to answer for that, unless I have appeared to receive them, and kept up the Correspondence.

The Letter from *Mosfield*, dated the 11th of *May*, cannot be reasonably thought to be wrote with any other View than that of being intercepted, and fixing upon me the Letter of *April* 20th.

This Letter is committed to the common Post Office, and sent upon this Errand; one may doubt who wrote it, but one cannot doubt with what Design it was writ: Your Lordships Wisdom will see thro' these malicious Disguises, and not make me account for Letters which have been bandied to and fro between two unknown Correspondents, on a Design to raise a Suspicion of a Third Person, altogether a Stranger to what is writ. And here I desire that the Observation made by one of my Council may not be forgot; that is, all the intercepted Letters from Abroad, that Persons that lay hid under secret Names are discover'd by doing of such Deeds, and by such Circumstances as will fasten those Names upon them, tho' the Committee were at a Guess, yet they were often at a Loss.

In my Case, the fictitious Names applied to me are often attended with such Descriptions and Circumstances, as very naturally lead those that offer these Letters to fix them upon me; the Writers of them use all their Art not to disguise, but to open the Thing, and seem to be in Pain, lest they should not be well enough understood.

This being contrary to the Method of Reserves in all other Cases, smells strong of a malicious Design.

The Letter of *July* 25th, from *Digby* to *Weston*, is not well contrived as it should have been, yet I am to be understood by it, because of the Circumstances I was then under, which the Writer was apprised of.

These are the only two Instances of Letters supposed to be writ from Abroad: they are not consistent: Shall they affect me in so high a Manner? It remains to be considered in the third Place, whether there was a supported Correspondence between the Pretender and his Agents and Mr. *Kelly* here? Whether I was at the Head of it? And am justly to answer that I am not. Mr. *Kelly*, I hear, hath owned at your Bar, and declared, which I also declare, I never knew a Line of any Letter he writ to Foreign Parts.

I meddle not with what concerns him any further, than when it may affect me.

The chief Part is the Present of the Dog, the Account of that is in a Letter to *Hatfield*, dated *May* 5th, not signed; in which are these Words, *The little Dog was sent ten Days ago, and ordered to be delivered to you*: But there is no Intimation in this, or any other Letter from Abroad, that this Present was intended for me.

In two Letters from hence, by whom writ it doth not appear, some Body is meant under the different Names of Mr. *Jones* and *Wilmington*, in such a Manner as designed for the same Person; but Circumstances are neither applicable to my self or my Wife, or me particularly. The Letter dated *May* 7th, from *Hatfield* to *Musgrave*, which being five Days after the Burial of my Wife, cannot mean her; and being but five Days after it can as little mean me: So that the Writer of this Letter must either have known nothing of my Family Affairs, or if he did, must dissemble his Knowledge of them, to raise a Suspicion, and in either Case what he says is not to be regarded. The Surgeon and Mr. *Kelly* only knew any Thing of this Matter, and they can best clear it.

(This is to be continued.)

From

From the Weekly Journal.

We hear from Petersburg, that the Squadron of Men of War and Transports, which lay at Cronstot, is sail'd, and that they have join'd another Squadron which lay at Revel: It is further added, that another Squadron of Transports which lay at Rigas are taking on board 6 Regiments of Foot, and that they are to join the Fleet before mentioned.

It now seems, as if the Czar intended something more by this Expedition than to exercise his Seamen; because he has actually sent Orders to several Commissaries at Lubeck, to buy all Manner of Warlike Stores, and erect Magazines there; so that in all probability, we shall shortly hear of some Enterprize of Consequence: His Czarish Majesty accompany'd by the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, is embarked on a light Frigate, and sail'd from Cronstot after his Fleet.

It is advis'd from Brussels, that one of the Directors of the New East India Company, Mynheer Prohy, who together with the Attorney General of Brabant, was dispatched to Vienna, on the Part of the said Company, to take Care of their Interest; is returned from thence, extremely satisfied with the Success of his Negotiation: He has not only gain'd his Point, in obtaining a Confirmation of the Company's Patent, against all the Remonstrances of the two Maritime Powers; but has also gained the Emperor's Consent, to the Alteration of several Clauses in the said Patent, which were judg'd of Consequence for the Interest of the said Company. In the meantime, the Brabanters long to know how the Dutch will behave upon this Conduct of the Emperor, by which they must be put out from supplying all Flanders, and the greatest Part of Germany with East Indian Goods.

By the Accounts we have from Lisbon, it looks as if there would be a Rupture betwixt his Portuguese Majesty and the Dutch, for the former has fitted out a Frigate of 40 Guns, to cruize upon the Coast of Guinea, with Orders to defend all his Majesty's Subjects against the Insults of the Dutch East India Company, and also if possible, to attack and destroy their Guard Ships.

Some Ballad Singers being got together in Grace Church Street were singing very melodiously to a Fiddle, a very loyal Song or Ballad in Praise of King George, but the Tune being the same that they sing to an old Ballad, called *The King shall enjoy his own again*. An honest grave Shop Keeper, not hearing the Words so plain as he did the Tune, fell into a most grievous Passion at the poor Singers, told them *Their King was a Papist and a Runagate; that he was a Son of a Whore, and they were all Rogues that were for him*; upon this the Mob gathered about him, and threatened to take him up; Yes, yes says the good Shop-keeper, ill give you enough of taking up presently, and immediately fetches a Constable; but when the Midnight Magistrat had enquired into the Matter, and was informed, that the Ballad they were Singing was a very loyal Ballad, and in Praise of King George. The Man turned pale, and began to smell; upon which the Constable convey'd him home, that he might examine his lower Parts, and rectify the Disorder which the Fright had brought upon him.

From the Evening Post, July 2.

Vienna, June 23. The Emperor has assigned to the Two Sons of Prince Ragotzki 13000 Florins of the Sicilian Revenues; of which the Eldest is to have 7000, and the Youngest 6000. Moreover it is his Imperial Majesty's Pleasure, that the First shall be stil'd, Marquis of St. Charles, and the other Marquis of Elizabeth, Names of their Imperial Majesties.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, July 2.

Hague, July 11. We have still Reason to believe, that the projected India Company at Ostend will at last come to nothing, or at least be suspended for many Years to come, at the pressing Instances of two powerful Courts. Some are of Opinion, that it would be better for the Imperialists to establish a Company in the Adriatick, but even such a Scheme would meet with almost insuperable Difficulties. A certain Prince wishes, that what remains to be regulated concerning the Affairs of the North, may be referred to the Determination of the Cambray Congress, as well as that important Work of the quadruple Alliance, which, as is suggested, establishes the Peace of Europe. They write from Paris, that they are at a Loss to know the true Motives which induced the Court of Vienna to grant in so very obliging a Manner, the Investiture of Tuscany, &c. in Favour of the Spanish Prince Don Carlos. 'Tis advis'd from Frankfort, that the Protestants in the Palatinate extremely rejoiced to hear the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia designed an Interview.

From

WIE's Letter, verbatim, London, July 22.

THEY write from Copenhagen of the 22d inst, That the Letter which the Czar lately sent to the King of Denmark, and was delivered to his Majesty by the Captain of a Russian Ship, contains, among other Things, Assurances that the Sailing of the Russian Fleet, which is put to Sea, is only design'd to discipline the Seamen, and no ways to give the least Umbrage to the Danish Court.

This is the same Answer that was heretofore given on another Occasion, but was lookt upon as a Disguise to cover his real Designs: And the least that can be conjectured from the lending out his Fleet, is to quicken the Danes to Compliance with the Terms insisted on by the Czar; who, in his said Letter, says, he expects that the Minister whom he has recalled from Copenhagen, will bring him a favourable Answer from his Danish Majesty: Who says, that he earnestly desires the Continuance of the Czar's Friendship, and will neglect no Means of preserving it; and if due Satisfaction be not yet given concerning the Title of Emperor, 'tis because that the Resolution of Sweden on that Head is not as yet known.

The following Queries are published; concerning the late Proceedings on the Elections of our Sheriffs, viz.

Whether the Clerks of the Post-office intermeddling with the Elections of this City, and forming a Mob to obstruct the Livrymen as they were coming to Poll, is not an open Violation of the Freedom of Elections?

Whether Men of the first Quality, sending to threaten their Tenants or Tradesmen, if they would not vote for Sir Richard Hopkins and Mr. Feast, be not pretending to govern the City of London in an arbitrary Manner?

Whether the bringing down a Number of informing Constables, to abuse, and knock down, and commit the Friends of Sir John Williams and Mr. Lockwood, is keeping the Peace, or preserving the Quiet of the City?

Whether any Persons have Right of voting for Sheriffs of London, but the Livrymen of London? And whether some Hundreds of Persons did not Poll for Hopkins and Feast, who never were call'd on the Livery, nor were ever so much as made free of any Company?

'Tis given out, That the late Bishop of Rochester, in his Passage to Calais; speaking of the Posture of our Affairs, said 'twas his Opinion, that there was never a greater Necessity than now, for our Citizens to use their utmost in the Choice of such Persons for Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, as are likely to act their Part in impanneling Juries, who have, in some Degree, the Disposal of our Lives, Liberties and Properties, with Justice and Integrity.

The Affair of the Declaration of the Two Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, appointed for this Day, rais'd such an Expectation among the Parties to hear the Issue thereof, that Guildhall was as much crowded as on Midsummer-day: The present Sheriffs coming upon the Hallings, signified, That upon Examination of the Poll-books, and Computation of the Numbers, they saw no Reason to depart from the Declaration of Sir John Williams and Mr. Lockwood. Hereupon some Hundreds call'd out, on the other Side, for the Numbers of the Poll, which were also demanded by some of the Aldermen; but the Sheriffs positively refused so to do. Then Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Shorey demanded a Scrutiny in favour of the two other Candidates; and the same was readily granted.

P. S. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen met after the foresaid Declaration, and after reading an Affidavit of Mr. Falkingham (who was Superior of the Poll for Sir Richard Hopkins and Mr. Feast) that they had the Majority of above 50 Votes; the Court voted the said Declaration illegal, and a Breach of the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens; and ordered the Recorder to go upon the Hallings and publish the same: Which was done accordingly, and Notice given, That if any other Affidavits were made, they would be received next Tuesday.

Last Sunday Sir William St. Quintin, Commander of a Regiment of Dragoons; was appointed House-keeper to his Majesty at Whitehall.

The Parliament met this Day, and was Prorogued to the 17th of August.

Sir. Laurence Anderton of Lancashire, has taken the Oaths, by which he saves his Estate that was depending before the Commissioners.

Flag.

Haddington, July 3. 1723.

Best Wheat, L: 10. s. 13. 2d Ditto, L: 10. 3d Ditto, L: 9. s. 14.

Best Bear, L: 9. 2d Ditto, L: 8. s. 18. 3d Ditto, L: 8. s. 16.

Best Oats, L: 9. 2d Ditto, L: 8. s. 18. 3d Ditto, L: 8. s. 14.

Best Oats, L: 9. 2d Ditto, L: 8. s. 16. 3d Ditto, L: 8. s. 14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THES E are to give Notice upon the 23d Day of July Instant, at the House of Robert Brown Vintner, at the Spread Eagle, in the Land-market, is to be exposed to a publick Roup, the large Lodging, with a Flower Garden, and several other large Kitchen Gardens, down to the North Loch, with a Stable and Gardener's House, and other Conveniences which belonged to, and were possessed by the late Lord Fountainhall, a little below the Bowhead Well, North-side of the Street. The Conditions of the Roup, and Progress of the Rights, are to be seen at John M'Comies Chamber, in Deacon Nimmo's House in Kinloch's Close, South-side of the Street, opposite to Carruber's Land.

That there is a Lodging or Dwelling-house, with a Cellar and Garret belonging thereto, lying in the West-bow of Edinburgh, lately possess'd by the Laird of Harwood, and an Dwelling House and Cellar, lying in the Back of Bels-wynd, lately possess'd by James Allardice Merchant in Edinburgh, and another Dwelling House above the same, presently possess'd by John M'intosh Merchant there; all to be exposed to Sale by a publick voluntary Roup, jointly or severally, on the sixteenth Day of July instant, betwix Three and Four Hours in the Afternoon, in the House of Patrick Herdman Vintner in Edinburgh: The Conditions of the Roup, and Progress of the Rights, are to be seen at Mr. William Wilton Writer to the Signet, his Writing Chamber, situat on the South Side of the Street of Edinburgh, a little below the Cross.

These are to give Notice, that upon the 29th Day of July next, in the House of Arthur Reid, Vintner in Edinburgh, betwixt the Hours of 2 and 4 in the Afternoon, There is to be exposed to Sale by way of voluntar Roup, the Lands and Barony of Tinwall, with the Patronage of the Kirk of Tinwall, a large Mansion-house, Orchards, Yards and other Pertinents, holding Blench of the Crown: As also the Lands of Bruntskairth, holding Feu of the Lord of the Erection. The said Lands have a great deal of young Planting, Meadow, Mols, a good Stone-quarrie and other Conveniences, and ly within 3 Miles of Drumfries. As also the Lodging in the Covenant-Close in Edinburgh, lately possess'd by the deceas'd William Alves, Writer to the Signet. The Rental, Articles of Roup and Progress of Writes are to be seen at the Writing-Chamber of Andrew Alves, at Don's-Close-Head, opposite to the Luckenbooths.

By Order of the Managers of the Friendly-Society, in Terms of the original and additional Articles: These are intimating to all the Contributors in the said Society, That on Monday the 22d July instant, at 4 a Clock Afternoon, in Mary's Chapel in Niddry's Wynd Edinburgh, there is a General Meeting to be held of the whole Society, in order to the considering of certain Proposals, tending to the Advantage and Benefit of the whole and increase of the common Stock, which cannot be agreed to without a general Meeting; and therefore all concerned are desired to be present.

These are to advertise, That a Bark about 27 Tun, lying at the Harbour of Dysert, is to be exposed to Sale by a publick Roup, the 16th of July instant; the Inventar of Rigging, &c. is to be seen at George Keddy's House Shore-master in Dysert: As also a Chariot and two Coach Mares, are to be exposed to Sale, at the same Time and Place.

E D I N B U R G H:

Printed for Mr. WILLIAM ROLLAND, by WILLIAM ADAMS Jun. Whose Printing-house is now remov'd from Carrubber's Close, to Craigforth's Close, first Door of the first Turnpike on the Left Hand: Opposite to the General Post-office, near the Tron-Church; where the Caledonian Mercury is to be had for the future.